



your water quality information

consumer confidence report

issued june 2019

SUEZ | Hoboken Water Services

PWSID # NJ0905001

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



our commitment to you



John Hroncich
Project Manager,
Hoboken Water Services

Dear Customer,

Hoboken Water Services, the partnership between SUEZ and the City of Hoboken, has served the residents of Hoboken since 1994. As the contract operator, SUEZ ensures the safety and reliability of the water system. Together, with the City of Hoboken, SUEZ provides you with water that meets—and often surpasses—all the health and safety standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP).

We regularly test water samples to be sure that your water meets the safety standards. All the test results are on file with the NJDEP, the agency that monitors and regulates drinking water quality in our state. The EPA and the NJDEP establish these regulations. They also require water suppliers to provide a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers on an annual basis.

This CCR contains important information about your drinking water. Please read it carefully and feel free to call us at 800-422-0141 if you have any questions about your water or your water service. In addition, you can write to us at 69 DeVoe Place, Hackensack, NJ 07601. You can also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 with water-related questions. If you have specific questions about your water as it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your health care provider. For more information about SUEZ, please visit our website www.mysuezwater.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John A. Hroncich". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

John Hroncich
Project Manager, Hoboken Water Services

about your water supply

The Jersey City Water System, operated by SUEZ, supplies water to customers in Jersey City and Hoboken. Your water comes from the Jersey City Reservoir at Boonton and the Split Rock Reservoir in Rockaway Township. The reservoirs are located in Morris County and cover nearly 2,000 acres. The Jersey City Reservoir is 800 square acres and holds 8 billion gallons of water. The source for this water body is a 120 square mile watershed – the region draining into a river, river system, or other body of water. The Split Rock Reservoir is a 3 mile long “reserve” reservoir that holds 3.3 billion gallons of water. Combined these two reservoirs can store 11.3 billion gallons of water.

The Jersey City Water Treatment Plant purifies about 50 million gallons of water a day on average and can treat up to 80 million gallons a day during peak periods. Purified water moves by gravity through 23 miles of aqueduct and 300 miles of water mains. From time to time, you may receive water from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, the Passaic Valley Water Commission, the City of Newark or SUEZ New Jersey Operations when routine maintenance is performed on the plant, aqueduct and mains.

waiver information

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and SOCs.

We have the asbestos waiver because we do not have any asbestos cement pipe in the distribution system. We have a synthetic organic chemical (SOC) waiver because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

lead and your drinking water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Hoboken Water Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

drinking water quality

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791. The table below shows how the quality of your drinking water in 2018 compared to the standards set by the NJDEP.

primary standards - directly related to the safety of drinking water.

Inorganic Chemicals	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result*	Range of Results**	Violation	Likely Source
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.0188	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	ppb	100	100	0.784	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	NA	monitor	0.929	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	0.41	0.19 - 0.41	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result LRAA	Range of Results**	Violation	Likely Source
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	NA	80	50.62	25.8 - 76.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	28.80	12.32 - 44.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant Residual	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results**	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine as Cl2	ppm	4	4	1.16	0.07 - 1.54	No	Water additive to control microbes
Lead and Copper	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples >AL	Violation	Likely Source
Lead	ppb	0	15	8.6	2	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper - Water Quality Parameters	Units	Required Minimum Level		Minimum Level Detected			
<i>Interconnection CC001002</i>							
pH	SU	7.00		7.01			
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	0.15		0.65			
<i>Distribution System</i>							
pH	SU	7.00		7.04			
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	0.15		0.73			
Radionuclides (2014)	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results**	Violation	Likely Source
Combined Radium 226+228	pCi/L	0	5	0.14	NA - 0.14	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Surface Water/GWUDI Systems	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of Detections	%>0.3	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity	NTU	NA	5%>0.3	0.08 - 0.24	0.0%	No	Soil runoff
Microbiological	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Violation	Likely Source
Total Coliforms	% positive	0	5%	0%	2%	No	Naturally present in the environment
TOC Removal Ratio		MCLG	MCL	Lowest Ratio (RAA)	Range of Ratio (Monthly Ratio)	Violation	
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)		NA	RAA>=1.0	1.05	1.00 - 1.20	No	

*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.

**Range of Results represent the lowest and highest individual detection during the monitoring year.

RAA = Running Annual Average

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average is the yearly average of all the results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.

secondary standards - water quality parameters related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water.

Substance	Units	NJ RUL	Min	Max	RUL Exceeded?	Likely Source
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	33	78	No	Natural mineral
Aluminum	ppb	200	ND	300	Yes	Naturally occurring element
Calcium	ppm	NA	13.5	24.40	No	Naturally occurring element
Chloride	ppm	250	70	129	No	Naturally occurring element
Color	CU	10	ND	3	No	Naturally occurring organic matter
Conductivity	Umhos	NA	308	561	No	Naturally occurring element
Corrosivity (2017)	NA	Non-Corrosive	NA	-1.38	No	Naturally occurring element road salt
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	250	60	97	No	Naturally occurring element
Iron	ppb	300	ND	80	No	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
Manganese	ppb	50	ND	20	No	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
pH	ppm	6.5 - 8.5	6.92	8.12	No	Natural property of water
Sodium**	ppm	50	36	71	Yes	Naturally occurring element
Sulfate	ppm	250	NA	9.1	No	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	141	319	No	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	ppm	5	ND	0.02	No	Naturally occurring element

Note on exceedences: Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

** For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the RUL may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet. Highest result is based on the Running Annual Average (RAA), due to multiple samples collected for sodium during 2017.

unregulated substances - for which the epa requires monitoring.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA and DEP in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted.

Substance (2017)	Units	MRL	Min	MAX	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorate	ppb	20	64	160	No	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium	ppb	0.2	ND	0.31	No	Naturally occurring element
Chromium-6	ppb	0.03	ND	0.09	No	Naturally occurring element
Strontium	ppb	0.3	87	100	No	Naturally occurring element
Vanadium	ppb	0.2	ND	0.22	No	Naturally occurring element

Additional information about unregulated contaminants can be found at the following link, courtesy of American Water Works Association: <https://drinktapp.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR>

definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

CU: Color unit.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NJ RUL: New Jersey Recommended Upper Limit

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.

ppb Parts per billion: The equivalent of one second in 32 years.

ppm Parts per million: The equivalent of one second in 12 days

pCi/L Picocuries per liter: The equivalent of one second in 32 million years.

Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Standards: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

TON: Threshold Odor Number.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

source water assessment program

Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, all states were required to establish a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). New Jersey's SWAP Plan incorporates the following four fundamental steps:

1. Determine the source water assessment area of each ground and surface water source of public drinking water.
2. Inventory the potential contamination sources within the source water assessment area.
3. Determine the public water system source's susceptibility to regulated contaminants. It is important to note, if a drinking water source's susceptibility is high, it does not necessarily mean the drinking water is contaminated. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination.
4. Incorporate public education and participation.

In 2004, source water assessment reports were completed by NJDEP for all Community and Noncommunity Water Systems in New Jersey. The source water assessment reports and supporting documentation are available at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/index.html> or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

important information

Please pass this information along to those who speak Spanish, Portuguese, Korean, Gujarati or Arabic:

- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
- Este reporte contem informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.
- 아래의 보고는 귀하께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 위해서라면 아시는 대로 이해하시든, 문자 의도 해석을 부탁드립니다.
- આ અહેવાલ મિં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે અગત્ય ની માહિતી આપવા મિં અત્યંત છે. અનો અનુવાદ કરી અથવા જેને સમજાવી પડતી હોય તેવી સારી વાત કરો.
- المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على معلومات مهمة عن مياه الشرب التي تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذه المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.



Supplement Source of Supply Data

During 2018 the JCMUA and SUEZ performed emergency repairs during which time interconnections with Passaic Valley Water Commission and Newark were opened to maintain an adequate supply, pressure and water quality.

During years when maintenance is not being performed Jersey City has sufficient source of supply from the Boonton Reservoir and Plant to provide water supply for Jersey City and Hoboken. Jersey City also sells water to Parsippany and Montville.

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Directly related to the safety of drinking water

INORGANIC CHEMICALS	Units	MCLG	MCL	PVWC Results	Newark Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic	ppb	0	5	-	< 0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	< 0.10	0.008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.008	< 0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	ppb	2	2	-	< 0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel	ppm	NA	NA	0.00239	-	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	3.26	<.01	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	< 2	-	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
DISINFECTION & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Units	MCLG	MCL	PVWC Results	Newark Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	NA	80	35.5 - 75.5	-	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	17.33 - 26.05	-	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
RADIONUCLIDES	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found PVWC	Level Found Newark	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Combined Radium 226+228	pCi/L	0	5	-	1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TOC REMOVAL RATIO RAA		MCLG	MCL	PVWC Results	Newark Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TOC Removal		NA	TT	1.1 (1 - 1.3)	-	No	Naturally present in the environment
TURBIDITY	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found PVWC	Level Found Newark	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	NTU	NA	5%>0.3	-	0.05 - 0.65	No	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Water quality parameters related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water

	Units	NJ RUL	PVWC Result	Newark Result	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	70	25.3	A characteristic of water caused by carbonate and bicarbonates
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	0.07	0.083	Naturally occurring element
Chloride	ppm	250	194	39	Naturally occurring element
Color	CU	10	ND	2	Naturally occurring organic matter
Foaming Agents	ppm	0.5	0.15	-	Surfactants from detergents and cleansers
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	250	186	51.4	Naturally occurring element
Iron	ppm	0.3	ND	0.017	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
Manganese	ppm	0.05	<0.05	0.017	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
Odor	TON	3	10	1	Naturally occurring element
pH	ppm	6.5 - 8.5	8.4	7.02	Natural property of water
Sodium	ppm	50	162*	23.2	Naturally occurring element
Sulfate	ppm	250	68	10.3	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	498	108	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	ppm	5	0.05	< 0.2	Naturally occurring element

* PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) of 50 ppm for sodium in 2018. Possible sources of sodium include natural soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants, and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium-restricted diet. If you have any concerns please contact your health care provider.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES - for which EPA requires monitoring

Substance	Units	MRL	PVWC Result	Newark Result	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorate	ppb	20	102 - 475	-	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; used in production of chlorine dioxide
PFBS	ppb	0.09	0.002 - 0.0051	-	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHpA	ppb	0.01	0.0021 - 0.0049	-	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHxS	ppb	0.03	0.0025 - 0.0053	-	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFNA	ppb	0.02	ND - 0.0021	-	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFOA	ppb	0.02	0.0072 - 0.0021	-	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOS	ppb	0.04	0.0049 - 0.012	-	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides

Supplement Source of Supply Data (continued from page 7)

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM - Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

<i>Contaminant Name</i>	<i>PVWC Result Source Water</i>	<i>Newark Result Source Water</i>	<i>Major Sources in Drinking Water</i>
Cryptosporidium, # Cysts/L (2017)	0.87 - 0.878	-	Naturally present in the environment
Giardia, # Cysts/L (2017)	0.091 - 2.47	-	Naturally present in the environment

tap water or bottled water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The more you conserve, the more you save!

By installing more efficient water fixtures and repairing leaks, you can reduce indoor water use by up to 25 percent and help save money on water and energy bills. The more you conserve, the more you save!

For more information, please visit the following websites:

www.epa.gov/watersense

www.mysuezwater.com

eBilling

To register for eBilling visit www.mysuezwater.com/my-account/paperless-billing or call customer service at 800.422.5987.

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